

some indorsement a year ago, even in Entente countries.

But with terms by crushing victory now in plain sight, the Allies feel that "no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision (the provision that invaded territory should be "reverted" as well as "annexed" and "free" from "piles."

**Allies' Solemn Warning.**

The allied governments then solemnly warn Germany that "by their action stand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air."

President Wilson by adding his indorsement to the interpretation of the Allies shows that regardless of what his previous views may have been he is now in favor of forcing payment of this indemnity.

The President also points out to Germany that Article II. of his fourteen terms has been made subject to qualification by the Versailles conference. Article II. was as follows:

"Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

Republican leaders, including Col. Roosevelt, Senator Lodge and Senator Knox, have contended that this article favored Germany and would be frowned upon by Great Britain in view of the fact that Britannia rules the waves, whereas Germany's sea power has been relatively limited. Presumably this was one of the few differences which arose between the British and American viewpoints at the Versailles conference.

**British Viewpoint Prevails.**

The British viewpoint has prevailed. For the allied governments point out that "clause two relating to what is undoubtedly described as the freedom of the seas is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference."

It is noted that President Wilson, while agreeing to the Allied interpretation of the clauses demanding indemnity, does not specifically indorse the Allies' stand on clause 11 relating to freedom of the seas. "This may mean that the British Government had the support of the French and Italian representatives at Versailles, thereby making the British stand prevail over the interpretation made by the representative of the United States, apparently outvoting him."

President Wilson notifies the German government that Marshal Foch is now ready to receive properly accredited representatives of the German Government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice.

This was pointed out on Saturday morning that the whole question of immediate peace or further war is now to be brought to a focus by Marshal Foch presenting the armistice terms direct to the German commanders in the field. The general impression was that these armistice terms would be first sent from Versailles to President Wilson to be transmitted by him via diplomatic channels to Germany.

**Foch to Present Conditions.**

But officials cognizant of what was going on behind the scenes informed this Sun that this would not be the case and that Marshal Foch would present the terms which would not be published prior to being delivered to the Germans.

The question of how the terms will be received by the German Government still remains unanswered. The President's note warning Germany of the indemnity to be demanded will doubtless tend to fan to a flame the war spirit of the militarists who advocate a fight to the finish.

But the big point now is whether there is really any fight left in Germany, except that involved in a hopeless effort to avert defeat which the German high command must know can lead nowhere. The impression is growing that the Germans will not attempt to continue the war unless they intend really to wage a war to the bitter end regardless of certain consequences.

It was indicated authoritatively to-day that the allied and American armistice terms demanding complete surrender are not subject to change now that they have been agreed at Versailles. Germany must accept or reject them as they stand.

**GERMANY TOLD RULE OF PEOPLE CERTAIN**

Continued from First Page.

no food in the shops, he says, even the chemical substitutes being gone.

"All electric installations are in decay," he writes. "Even the street cars are crumbling to pieces. The streets have been destroyed by steel tires, which have taken the place of rubber. Many women who formerly were wealthy and who moved in high social circles are now compelled to earn their living as street car conductors."

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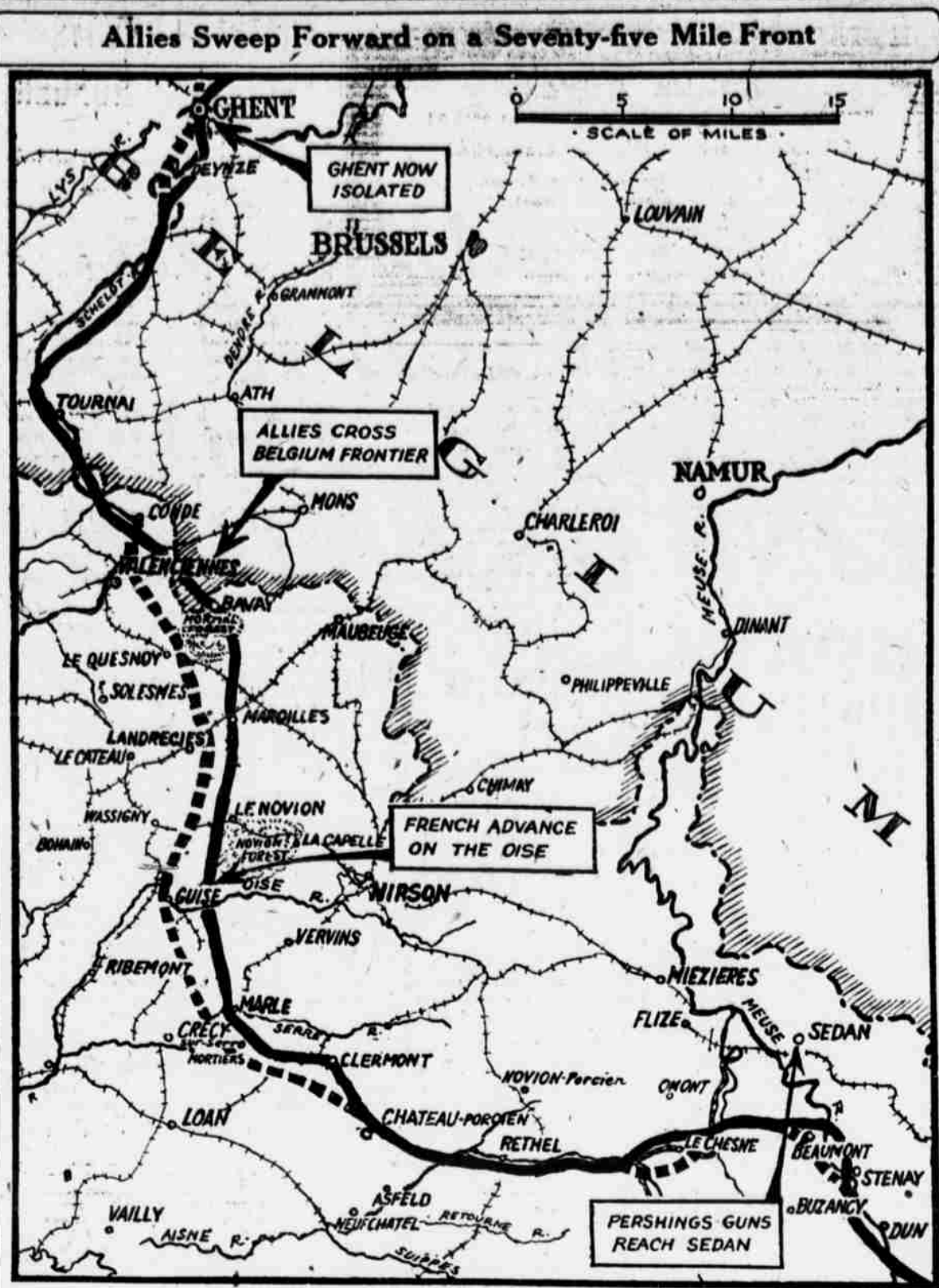
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.

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MARSHAL FOCH'S men continued their advance yesterday on a front extending from the Holland border to the Meuse, the Belgians, British, French and Americans sweeping forward on all parts of the front. The enemy is in full retreat everywhere, the retirement being so rapid at some places that the Allies lost all contact with their opponents.

Ghent is now virtually surrounded and Belgian patrols are reported to have entered the western edge of the city. The Germans there are offering little resistance and except for their desire to avoid firing into

the city the Belgians could have taken the town several days ago.

Along the Scheldt, which they have now passed in force, the British continued to gain, and south of them the French swept forward between the Oise and the Aisne. Further east the Americans continued their advance toward Sedan and the Ardennes. Gen. Pershing's guns now dominate the railroad lines running through Sedan, thus cutting the main German communication between the enemy armies in France and their own country.

### BRITISH CUT WEDGE NORTH OF SAMBRE

Continued from First Page.

Canal to the Argonne, the retreat of the enemy continued during the day, reaching at certain points a depth of ten kilometers (nearly seven miles).

Because of the advantages gained by the difficult battle fought Sunday for the crossing of the Sambre Canal, the First Army completely defeated six German divisions which opposed it and took 4,000 prisoners and sixty guns. In the first hour Guise was occupied and the advance continued without respite.

At the end of to-day we had reached the outskirts of Barcy, Esqueheries, La Vauxcelles, Crupilly, Malg, Hermy, Wieghe-Faty and Colombay, Sains-Richaumont and Housset, freeing in the recaptured villages numerous prisoners.

Further to the right we hold Neuville-Housset, Marie and the Marie-Montcornet road as far east as Neuville-Bosmont, Ebaucourt, Bussy-le-Pierrepont and Disy-le-Gros.

In the region to the northwest of Chateau Porcien the severe fighting in the last few days has likewise terminated in a general driving back of the Germans. Our line runs to the north of Walepene and Hanneque and west of Chateau and St. Pergeux.

Herpy, Condes-les-Herpy and Chateau Porcien are in our hands. We have gained a footing on the heights west of the road between Beaulieu and Ecluy. Some of our elements succeeded in crossing the Aisne near Nanteuil.

In the Argonne our troops have brilliantly carried out a surprise crossing of the Ardennes Canal and the Aisne near Montgon and Le Chesne. The enemy has been driven back considerably and we have reached the villages of Louvigny and Sauvilly, as well as the outskirts of Mont Dieu Wood.

**FRENCH (DAY).**—The repeated success of the French troops has compelled the enemy to carry out new withdrawals at several points along the front. Pursuing without respite the rear guards left behind to protect the retreat of the enemy and to delay our advance, the French troops with untiring ardor maintain close contact.

In the region northeast of Guise the French have captured Bergues-sur-Sambre, where 200 civilians were liberated. On the whole front the First Army the French resumed the attack this morning and are advancing between the Peron and Sere rivers the French have taken Bole-le-Pargny.

In the region north of Sissonne the French have reached a line passing through the sugar refinery of Froimont and several points along the front. The French have penetrated in all its parts the Hindenburg position, which the enemy attempted to hold, but the French forced the detachments to withdraw. The French advance is in progress from east of St. Quentin to Petit to the outskirts of Herpy.

**BRITISH (NIGHT).**—In the great battle opened by us yesterday between the Sambre and the Scheldt the troops of the Fourth, Third and First British Armies, composed chiefly of men from English towns and counties, engaged heavily and defeated with severe loss in killed, wounded, prisoners, guns and material no less than twenty-five German divisions.

In the haste of his enforced withdrawal yesterday and to-day the enemy has abandoned complete batteries and large quantities of material of every description.

In spite of a heavy and continuous

### Foch Congratulates Pershing on Victory

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Nov. 5.—Marshal Foch has sent the following telegram to Gen. Pershing:

The operations begun on the first of November by the First American Army already have assured, thanks to the valor of the high command and to the energy and bravery of the troops, results of the greatest importance.

I am happy to send you my warmest congratulations on the success of these operations.

Our troops have pressed the retreating enemy forces closely through the Mormal Forest and have reached the general line of Barcy, Grand Fayt, Berlaumont, west of Bayay, Roisin and Fresnes.

Our troops have passed through the Mormal Forest and have reached the general line of Barcy, Grand Fayt, Berlaumont, west of Bayay, Roisin and Fresnes.

**BRITISH (DAY).**—The walled town of Le Quenoy, being completely surrounded, fell into our hands yesterday afternoon with the entire garrison of more than 1,000 men.

In the sector south and north of Le Quenoy the Thirty-seventh and Sixty-seventh divisions in hard fighting yesterday took many prisoners. Overcoming strong resistance about Louvigny and Orainval at the outset of their attack, these divisions pushed rapidly on the flanks of the New Zealanders east of Le Quenoy, advancing with them to a depth of between three and four miles and capturing the villages of Jolmeix, Leroux, Quenne, Prasnoy and Le Petit Marais.

Yesterday evening we progressed further in the Mormal forest, and east of Valenciennes we captured the village of Ecluy.

**BELGIAN.**—Apart from our occupation of the west bank of the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal and the heights of Heide, the situation has not changed. German artillery and machine guns were active to-day, principally in the southern outskirts of Ghent.

**GERMAN (NIGHT).**—On yesterday's battle front between the Scheldt and the Oise we have withdrawn from the enemy. Our movement took place according to plan.

There were only isolated engagements in this sector to-day.

**GERMAN (DAY).**—Between the Scheldt and the Oise the Franco-British resumed their great attack. By bringing into action enormous forces, artillery and tanks, they endeavored to effect a break through on a front of more than sixty kilometers. In a hard struggle which lasted until nightfall our troops, which were greatly inferior to the enemy numbers, stemmed the enemy attack and prevented a break through. South of the road leading to the northeast from Valenciennes we repulsed the enemy.

Attacks launched against our new front between Sebourg and Wargnies-

le-Grand were frustrated by counter attacks from the heights east of these places. Wargnies-le-Petit, which fell into the hands of the enemy temporarily, was recaptured by us. We brought the attack launched on both sides of Le Quenoy to a standstill south of Wargnies-le-Petit and near Jolmeix. The Quenoy, which was threatened with encirclement on both sides, was evacuated in accordance with orders.

The enemy assault against the Mormal forest was brought to a standstill on the western fringe of the forest. South of the forest the enemy was repulsed in the forenoon immediately behind our forward lines on the heights west of the Sambre-Oise Canal. In the afternoon the enemy continued his attacks. The centers of fighting lay north and south of the forest. North of the forest we stemmed the thrust east of Jolmeix and south of the forest we stemmed it on the Sambre-Oise Canal. The canal sector east of Ors and Catillon was held.

South of Catillon the enemy advanced across the canal to a depth of from one to two kilometers. He was brought to a standstill on La Grosse-Olay road. All enemy attacks before the canal on the front between Fromy and northeast of Etireux broke down. Between Etireux and the Oise he reached the east bank at isolated points, but did not succeed in penetrating beyond the forest position. He was repulsed at some points by counter attacks.

There was no fighting on the Aisne front.

Between Le Chesne and Rommaulte partial enemy thrusts broke down. On the heights south of Beaulieu we repulsed violent attacks by the Americans. In the Dieulet forest we avoided strong attacks by withdrawing in accordance with orders to the east bank of the Meuse, north of Stenay.

South of Dun-sur-Meuse enemy detachments which advanced across the Meuse were thrown back to the river. On the heights east of the Meuse from Aumont and Beaulieu down, and west of the Moselle partial thrusts by the Americans also failed.

**Objector Gets 15 Years.**

ATMS, Mass., Nov. 5.—John Schmidt, who before induction into the army lived in Northampton, left Camp Devens to-day to serve a fifteen year sentence at hard labor in Fort Jay, N. Y. Schmidt, who is of German parentage, claimed to be a conscientious objector and was tried by general court-martial on charges of refusing to obey orders.

### AMERICAN GUNS CUT MAIN GERMAN ROAD

Continued from First Page.

all roads to the north of the present line are crowded with transports and columns of marching men.

**AMERICANS CROSS MEUSE IN FORCE**

Enemy Demoralized and in Flight Northward.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 5.—The American Army has thrown a formidable force across the Meuse to the east bank. The enemy resistance here has been broken to the point of demoralization and the Americans are pushing northward toward Stenay.

By this afternoon the enemy was in full retreat northward. He was offering little opposition, and the roads toward the north were open to be full of the fleeing enemy.

The Americans pressed close upon the heels of the Germans, made their retirement as difficult as possible.

The American casualties were very light despite the opposition to the crossing of the river.

The work of throwing bridges across the Meuse began soon after dark last night. It was conducted under a withering fire from artillery and machine guns. The Americans succeeded in constructing four pontoon bridges at a point about two kilometers east of Brulies, but lost one by artillery fire when the first bridge began to cross.

**Begin Push Toward Stenay.**

Over the other three bridges, however, bridge after bridge poured, until a formidable force had been assembled on the east bank. The enemy resistance then began to decrease, so badly was he demoralized. Then the Americans were able to begin their northward push toward Stenay.

All night long the troops continued crossing on the pontoons, and some of them were still marching over as late as noon to-day.

On the west bank of the Meuse other troops pressed northward, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon had reached a point less than a kilometer from Stenay across the river from the town. The progress here was still continuing this afternoon.

At the last reports the troops which had taken Beaumont earlier in the day had captured some small hills and woods in the neighborhood, more particularly in the direction of the river.

It was due to the smashing of the enemy line at the pivotal point of the main attack that his complete retirement was brought about. The chief efforts on both sides were centered all day upon the river sector. The fighting in the other sectors was less active, although the Americans left reported some advances.

**Hold West Bank of Meuse.**

The town of Pouilly, in the bend of the Meuse northwest of Stenay, was captured by the Americans operating west of the Meuse. The west bank of the river is now held in its entirety as far north as Pouilly.

The village of Beaumont, directly west

of Pouilly, was taken by the forces which advanced from the heights which they held below the town. The important town of Stenay, across the Meuse to the southeast, is now half surrounded.

The Americans early to-day began clearing out Jaulny Wood, in the bend of the Meuse southeast of Pouilly, and this afternoon the wood was in their possession.

German troops who had remained west of the Meuse began to flee across the river early to-day along the line north and south of Stenay. After destroying the bridge from Stenay to Laneuville, the enemy opened the locks of the canal and flooded the river to a width of about two-thirds of a mile.

The Germans anticipated the attack, but were surprised at the hour and the extent. A line of machine guns in pits hidden by brush had been prepared and in the rear, hidden by many woods, they had gathered large reserves. The American artillery fire caught hundreds in these masses and descended upon one batch during a divisional relief.

One American corps had identified prisoners yesterday from no fewer than eight divisions, which is indicative of the confusion on the German front. The Germans soon may be ordered to a precipitate retreat.

After the resistance of yesterday little was left but to advance without opposition. There were some bursts of machine gun fire, but to-day has been one of long strides with but few stops and no pursuit.

Buzancy was entered by motor lorries and all along the front, except on the Meuse, where the Germans are safe on the heights on the east bank, the Germans made nothing which can be called a stand.

Many German dead are lying on the ground. The Bois de Bourgonne is full of mustard gas fired by the Americans, while the fields and woods are masses of shell holes.

The importance of the operation the Americans are carrying on is evident by a glance at the map. One or two of the great avenues of German retreat are menaced; here too we are right far from the frontiers of Germany proper.

An American chaplain with his congregation had a remarkable escape. The chaplain was opening an open air service not far from the front when suddenly a shell burst near the altar and destroyed it, but not a single man was hurt and the service continued.

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**U. S. AVIATORS BOMB RETREATING ENEMY**

Railway at Conflans is Put Out of Commission.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Nov. 5.—More than three tons of bombs were dropped to-day on Mouson and Hancourt as enemy troops moved through the villages toward north. More than 120 bombing and pursuit planes participated in the attack. Fokkers attacked the Americans in groups of fifteen to twenty.

Fourteen Fokkers were brought down and three American fliers are missing. The bombs caused fires in warehouses and barracks and consternation among the retreating Germans.

Aerial photographs show thirty-six shell and bomb holes in the railway yards at Conflans. The main line through Conflans was put out of commission at least temporarily, while all the tracks were damaged.

The Conflans railway has been a regular target for American bombers and big guns recently, as the Germans were using this line to bring up troops which had been in the quiet sectors around Metz and elsewhere in Lorraine. One photograph shows a line of freight cars on a siding, but no locomotives. A week ago photographs of the same yards depicted them as humming with action, with trains coming and going.

**FONCK WINS 75TH AIR VICTORY**

Heavy Bombing Attacks Launched by French Planes.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The official communication on aerial operations issued to-night says:

During the day of November 4 bombing machines dropped more than thirty-eight tons of projectiles and fired 15,000 cartridges on convoys and troop concentrations in the region of Vendresse and Daucourt; 10,250 kilos of projectiles were dropped on the railway stations at Moxieres, Mohon, Lumes, Triage, Sedan, Poix-Terron and Vendresse.

Since November 2, 1,416 Fokkers (the premier French ace) has downed six enemy machines, which brought the number of victories for this pilot up to seventy-five.

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### GERMANY TOLD RULE OF PEOPLE CERTAIN

Continued from First Page.

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